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inch long, the upper not much shorter; branches strictly erect, peduncles naked, flowers nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Distinguished from the closely allied *C. uniflora* by the habit, the canescence and the form of the capsule. Careful study of abundant materials proves that *C. uniflora* will have to comprise all the forms from Colorado and Utah which have been named *C. Langsdorffiana* or *C. Scheuchzeri*, among them the specimens of Parry and of Hall with denticulate calyx lobes and similar ones gathered by myself; they have erect elongated capsules tapering below, opening near the top; corolla divided nearly to the middle, often 1 inch wide; stems 3 to 4 or 8 to 10 inches high, 1 to 4 flowered. True *C. Scheuchzeri* (or *linifolia*) comes from Alaska; its corolla lobes are short, $\frac{1}{3}$ or less of the tube, the short ovate capsule is nodding and opens at base. The confusion arose in great part from the carelessness of collectors, who are mostly satisfied with nice flowers and neglect the less conspicuous fruiting specimens. Among several dozen specimens from the Rocky Mountains and Alaska, gathered by different collectors, I find only few with the characteristic capsules, and these I collected myself. Fruit and seed are such important organs that they ought always to be hunted up, and of every plant; this necessity is well known in *Compositæ* and *Umbelliferae* but it is true of all plants and ought to be well borne in mind by collectors. Such neglect is one of the causes why the species of *Vitis* and especially the *Cactaceæ* were not better understood long ago.

A Double *Epigæa repens*.—A good many years ago, I think in 1867, my brother, Prof. L. W. Bailey, of Fredericton, N. B., sent me a note which I read before the Boston Society of Natural History, on a double *Epigæa repens*, found near his home. To-day Miss Sarah L. Mann, of Central Falls, R. I., communicates a specimen, found, she writes, among some flowers from Massachusetts. The precise locality is not given. The nearly sessile umbel presents seven blossoms all of which show increase of parts. The calyx exhibits no aberration, but is succeeded by three perfectly gamopetalous corollas, each within the other as in the familiar cases of doubling in *Datura* and like plants. In the changes the stamens have entirely disappeared, or are perhaps represented only by certain aborted, hood-like appendages to one or more of the lobes of the inner whorl. The pistil appears to be normal. In some of the flowers there are rudimentary filaments. The real, as well as the pseudo-corollas are provided with the usual pubescence, and are normal as to color and fragrance. It would be interesting to know whether this plant maintains itself as a perennial form, as in the case cited by my brother. I will add that the rosettes are extremely pretty, though to a botanist's eyes teratological developments are always a little obtrusive.—W. WHITMAN BAILEY, *Brown University*.

***Artemisia annua*, L.**—This thrifty weed which has for a number of years been cultivated for ornament under the name of